


**MASON'S**  
O.K. SAUCE,  
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MANGO CHUTNEY,  
WORCESTERSHIRE  
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TOMATO CATSUP.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

**"COMPARE THE WORK"**  
  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.**  
Machinery Department  
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.  
Phone 87.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 18,719 號九千零百七十八萬一第 日二十月四年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 21st, 1918. 二拜禮 號一十二月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 550 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers. 1493

**CAPE WHITE WINES.**

**DRAKENSTEIN and JAGGER CUP**

Shipped by  
**J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,**

CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:

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Telephone No. 77.

**NEW CARTRIDGES.**

JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**  
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1918. 11906

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " to 10.00 " " " 10 "

10.00 " to 11.00 " " " 15 "

11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " " 15 "

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 15 "

1.15 " to 1.45 " " " 15 "

1.45 " to 2.15 " " " 15 "

2.15 " to 3.00 " " " 15 "

3.00 " to 3.30 " " " 10 "

3.30 " to 4.00 " " " 10 "

4.00 " to 4.30 " " " 10 "

4.30 " to 5.00 " " " 10 "

5.00 " to 5.30 " " " 10 "

5.30 " to 6.00 " " " 10 "

6.00 " to 6.30 " " " 10 "

6.30 " to 7.00 " " " 10 "

7.00 " to 7.30 " " " 10 "

7.30 " to 8.00 " " " 10 "

8.00 " to 8.30 " " " 10 "

8.30 " to 9.00 " " " 10 "

9.00 " to 9.30 " " " 10 "

9.30 " to 10.00 " " " 10 "

10.00 " to 10.30 " " " 10 "

10.30 " to 11.00 " " " 10 "

11.00 " to 11.30 " " " 10 "

11.30 " to 12.00 " " " 10 "

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Taishan Tan)	dep. 7.25		6.58		8.30			
Shen Chiu	dep. 7.40	8.03	11.30		4.18			
Shen Chiu	dep. 7.55	8.18	4.57	11.45	4.30			
Shen Chiu	dep. 10.25			11.59	4.50	8.30	8.50	8.00
Shen Chiu		8.15	4.41	11.53		8.37	8.57	8.07
Shen Chiu		8.25	4.53	12.04		8.40	8.60	8.10
Shen Chiu		8.30	4.59	12.11		8.43	8.63	8.13
Shen Chiu		8.35	5.03	12.17		8.46	8.66	8.16
Shen Chiu		8.44	5.12	12.24		8.54	8.74	8.24
Shen Chiu		8.50	5.20	12.30		9.00	8.80	8.30
Shen Chiu		9.00	5.30	12.38		9.10	8.90	8.40
Shen Chiu		9.08	5.38	12.43		9.20	9.00	8.50
Shen Chiu	arr. 11.05	9.05	5.35		7.50		7.18	6.45







## CUTLER PALMER &amp; CO'S

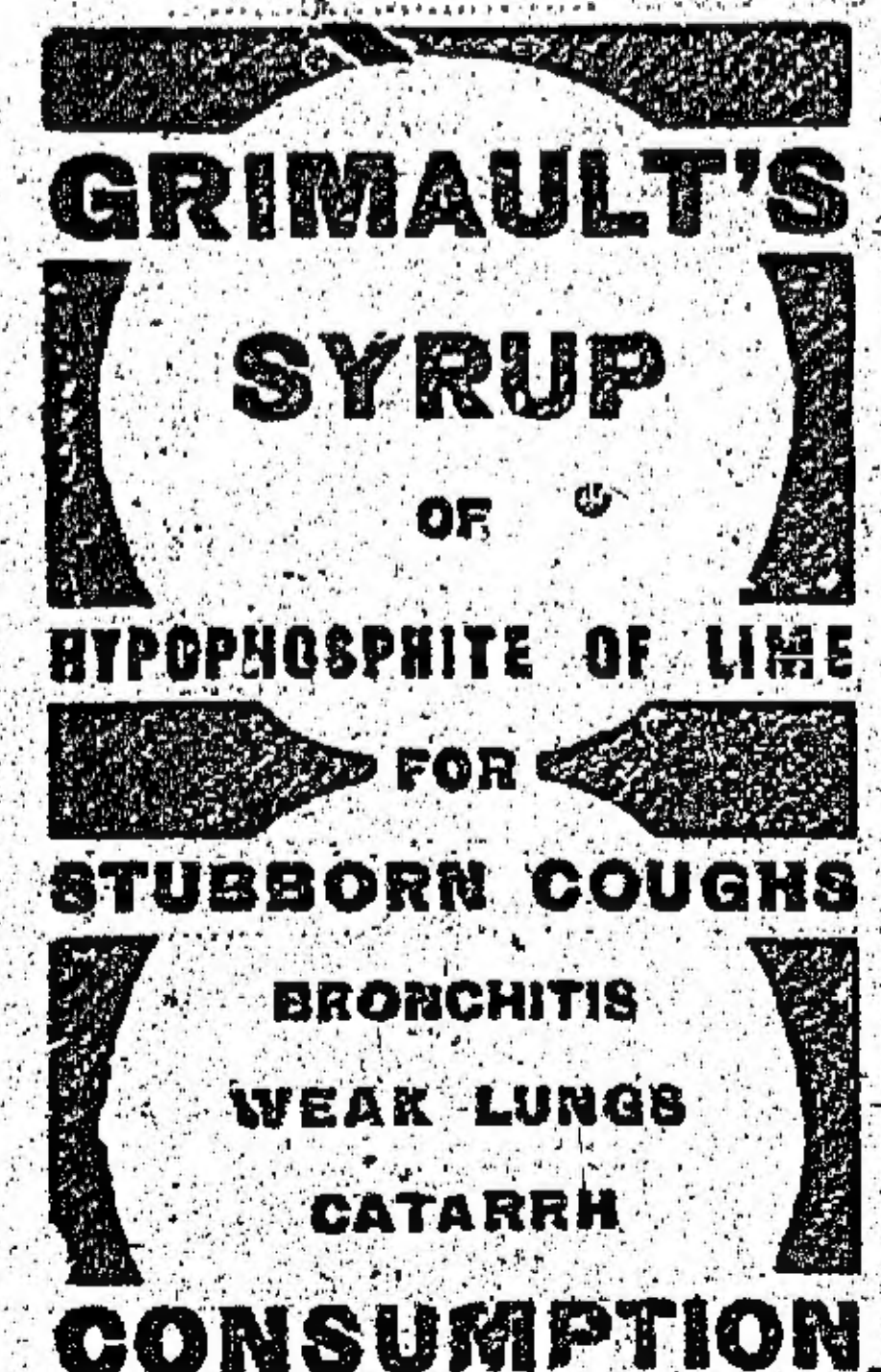


SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

## "ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS  
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TEL. No. 239 or 155



GRIMAULT'S  
SYRUP  
OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME  
FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS  
BRONCHITIS  
WEAK LUNGS  
CATARRH  
CONSUMPTION

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG WAH  
SAN PO."]

CANTON, May 20th.

THE CHANGE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.  
The third reading of the resolution reconstituting the Military Government was passed by the Special Parliament yesterday. A Confederation Government is to be formed shortly. We are informed that seven controllers and other ministers were elected to-day by the M.P.s. The Tsuchun has wired to the northern M.P.s. requesting them to come to Canton before the May 31st as Parliament will be opened in Canton on June 15th.

POLICE IN CHIU-CHOW (SWATOW).

It is reported that nearly all the police stations in Chiu-chow (near Swatow) have been destroyed by the Yunnan troops who were sent to attack Fukien. Arms and everything in the stations were taken away and the police were stopped from carrying out their patrol duties.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Shui-hing troops, under the Civil Governor's command, have recently returned to Canton in large numbers. Commander Ngai Pong-ping, has recalled his troops from the Ko-chow front. People are surprised at the number of troops daily arriving in Canton.

THE CANTON SAN-SHUI RAILWAY.

The Tsuchun has sent a representative to act as director of the Canton San-shui Railway, which was taken over by the Military Government for a certain period. The director appointed by Dr. Sun was compelled to resign, and the money he collected is to be refunded. THE CHINA BANK.

The money-changers and native banks, who were forced to accept notes of the China bank, suspended business a few days ago.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

It is said that Leader Un-tai, who disobeyed the Tsuchun's order to go to the northern border, has declared independence in Heung-shan district. Fighting is reported.

FLOODS.

The local authorities of various districts along the North and West Rivers, report that the floods are increasing daily. Rain continues and the rivers are overflowing.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF  
OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of six taels of Government opium, also with possessing more than the allotted quantity (five taels).

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$300 on the first charge, and \$1 on the second charge.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

A well-dressed Chinese young man, employed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, solicitor, was charged with assaulting an Indian constable.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

Complainant stated that while he was searching a marine hawk defendant interfered and assaulted him.

The marine hawk deposed that he heard defendant and the constable carrying on an argument in a strange language, but he did not notice a struggle between them.

Defendant stated that when the Indian constable arrested the marine hawk he advised the latter to go quietly. The constable then accused him of interference and assaulted him.

Mr. J. R. Wood said he believed defendant's story and discharged him.

OFFERING BRIBES.

A Chinese hawk was charged with hawking vegetables beyond the confines of the town, and also with offering a bribe of twenty cents to a *lukong* to be allowed his freedom.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$4 on the first charge, and \$15, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour, on the second charge.

A richa coolie was charged with offering a bribe of fifty cents to an Indian constable.

Defendant said he offered the money to placate the constable, who threatened to kick him.

The constable denied this, and said defendant was obstructing the road with his richa, so he arrested him.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$15, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

## A FORMER HONGKONG SOLICITOR.

MR. TOZER STRUCK OFF THE  
ROLLS IN SINGAPORE.

In the Supreme Court, Singapore, on May 8th, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Edden, Mr. Elliot, President of the Bar Committee, applied that Mr. E. M. Tozer be struck off the rolls of Singapore practitioners. Mr. Tozer did not appear. The Court granted the application.

In making the application the Hon. Mr. F. M. Elliot, reports the *Straits Times*, said that this was one of the painful but happily rare occasions when, however, reluctantly, the Bar Committee had to take steps to safeguard the public against a man whose unprofessional acts made him an incompetent officer of the court. In this case, they had a man who started business on his own behalf in 1901 with a capital of some \$300 and had from the very beginning to get into debt by taking loans from a chetty. He first became insolvent towards the end of 1901 or the beginning of 1902 and had not been solvent since then. In 1914, Mr. Tozer went to Hongkong, returning to Singapore in 1916. He admitted becoming a bankrupt in Hongkong to the extent of some \$17,000. He was also a bankrupt in Singapore, and up to 1917 his liabilities amounted to the enormous figure of \$30,000.

Continuing, counsel read some remarks made by his lordship the Chief Justice of Hongkong, during Mr. Tozer's public examination there, to the effect that he thought it was a disgraceful scandal for a man practising in that court to be guilty of so unwarranted an act as to get money from Mah Peck To, a subordinate, and then go away leaving him a bankrupt. His lordship further said he would communicate this unbecoming act to the Incorporated Law Society in England, so that if he (Mr. Tozer) tried to practise there, they would have an opportunity to deal with him.

Counsel quoted further evidence recorded during Mr. Tozer's public examination in which he admitted he knew Mah Peck To became insolvent through his (Mr. Tozer's) inability to pay what he owed him. Mr. Tozer's practice apparently was to employ boys fresh from school at the rate of \$100 per month, receiving big securities which he made use of as he pleased.

Mr. Justice Edden: Actually employing illiterate school boys!—That is so, my lord.

Mr. Elliot then referred to an advertisement of Mr. Tozer's asking for a reliable comrade for a solicitor's office in Hongkong with branches in Singapore and Muar, and submitted this was the most disgraceful thing Mr. Tozer had ever done after returning to Singapore. He tried to get a comrade who was ready to advance money, as they always do, to come to Singapore from Hongkong. He (Mr. Elliot) did not wish to comment further on that subject, but would leave the court to judge as to the chances that man would stand of recovering whatever advances he might make. Dealing with Mr. Tozer's office in Singapore, Mr. Elliot said Mr. Tozer acted so improperly as to go with his family clerk, a subordinate, to co-act to raise money from a chetty. Counsel submitted that this was a disgraceful act on the part of an officer of the court. Moreover, Mr. Tozer owed more or less every one of his subordinates; even to a miserable tamby he owed \$10.

## THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"KICK IN."

The Frawley Company scored another success last night, when they produced "Kick In" to a crowded house. The play revolves round the loss of a diamond necklace and the endeavours of the police to "kick in" for this purpose. The "craiks" known to the police, who produced before the Deputy Commissioner, who endeavours to discover the thief. Amongst these are a married couple who are reformed thieves and are leading an honest life. They are called upon to aid an old friend, who is the real thief. The thief dies, and the stolen necklace is found in the possession of another man, a relative of the reformed couple, who immediately take charge of it. The relative, who is a stupid person, is arrested, but he remains silent. The detective then attempts to arrest the reformed couple, who "dope" him, and hurry to the District Attorney to tell the truth. They do not find him and are proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner's office when they are arrested and taken before him. They find him unsympathetic at first, but later the woman pleads so eloquently that he decides to give them another chance. The curtain falls on the Commissioner shaking hands with the ex-crook and advising him to lead a better life.

The play scintillates with wit and humour, and frequently the large audience was convulsed with laughter. The artistes sustained their respective rôles to perfection, and Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker as "Molly" achieved a great success. Mr. Henry Mortimer filled the rôle of "Chick Hawes" (the husband) admirably, and Mr. G. A. Forbes made an impressive and humane unympathetic at first, but later the woman pleads so eloquently that he decides to give them another chance. The curtain falls on the Commissioner shaking hands with the ex-crook and advising him to lead a better life.

## KING AND HIS ARMY.

THE BATTLEFIELD VISIT.

The following interesting account of the King's visit to the front is supplied by a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*:

It was on Wednesday evening that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff called at Buckingham Palace to place before His Majesty the latest news from the seat of war, and to inform him of the exact position at that hour. The King waited till Sir Henry Wilson had finished, and then quietly told him he would very much like to cross to France early next morning to be with his troops, and to tell their splendid leaders how proud the whole Empire was of their magnificent achievements. He added that he felt he must go immediately, provided he could do so without upsetting any arrangements, and without in the slightest way interfering with the plans of any of the armies. General Wilson said this could be arranged, and within a couple of hours the Master of the Household was on his way to France to see whether he could secure some sort of billet wherein His Majesty could be put up. No request for a sort of help from those at the front was made. All that was asked from them was that a motor-car might be placed at the disposal of His Majesty when he arrived. Even the time of such arrival was not stated, for, as a matter of fact, the hour was not known.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

At 6.30 on Thursday morning the King, accompanied by his small suite, left for a Channel port, where they asked that a small destroyer might take them across. On one being detailed for the purpose, the passage was at once made, despite the rough seas which prevailed. The journey was anything but pleasant, but His Majesty landed on the French coast shortly after noon, where a car was waiting to take him to his quarters. A staff officer, well acquainted with the disposition of the troops along the whole front, was in attendance, a small standard which had been brought over for the occasion by one of the suite was fixed to the car—the first indication that the King was again with his Army—and the long tour of inspection was begun.

Seldom has a Sovereign travelled with so little ceremonial. His one desire was to be with his troops, and in rapid succession he visited each of the Army Headquarters, chatting with the generals and staff officers. To one and all he expressed his appreciation of what had been accomplished. Going right up to the firing line, he obtained from personal observation a true insight into the magnificent behaviour of the troops. Not the slightest deviation from the ordinary routine was allowed. He accompanied the generals on their rounds, and chatted with as many of the men as possible. In one field a small body of soldiers were resting. One of them, seeing the Royal standard, shouted, "There's the King, boys," and like a troop of schoolboys they surrounded the car in sheer delight. At once His Majesty alighted, and entered into intimate conversation with many of them, asking them where they came from, and how they had fared. It was the unceremoniousness of it all which gave such true pleasure to officers and men alike.

VISITING THE WOUNDED.

Determined on seeing as much as possible of his troops in the few brief hours at his disposal, the King watched, with evident pride, the return of tired men just relieved, and the out-going of others who were taking their place. He looked on whilst soldiers, entrained and disarmed, and paid visits to different headquarters to watch the unceasing work of staff officers and clerks as they handled and dealt with the thousands of messages which reached them in an endless stream. Many men here were "dead for sleep," but heroically they carried on, to the admiration of those who had come to see what was going on. "Aren't they splendid!" was the involuntary expression of one of the onlookers; "it makes you proud to belong to the same breed."

For the wounded His Majesty had words of soldierly solicitude. He chatted with those in the forward hospitals, with others who were moving to where they would receive treatment, and with others, still, who were being gently lifted into hospital trains on their journey home. He spoke words of encouragement to all, and there was no mistaking the pleasure with which those words were received.

Infantry, artillery, and engineers, all came in for Royal notice. Wherever he went he was received with the same enthusiasm. They were glad to have among them the Sovereign who was the embodiment of all for which they were fighting. At the headquarters of the Royal Flying Corps there was great pleasure over the King's visit, for he gave generous expression to the keen satisfaction with which he had noted the achievements of this branch of the service, and he told them of the interest with which he would continue to follow their movements.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG VISITED.

His call on Sir Douglas Haig was characteristic of the whole trip. He sent word by telephone to ask when the Commander-in-Chief was going out. "At 10.30," came the reply. "Tell Sir Douglas I will call on him at ten." And he did. He followed with the closest interest the Field-Marshal's report of the latest details and it was with pride that he learned of the heroic struggle now proceeding. At General Headquarters he conversed with many of the staff-officers, leaving them with evident reluctance. His visit was perforce brief, but there was no doubt that it had inspired all who were privileged to meet His Majesty.

There was no attempt at preparation of the King's billet, and very little time was spent therein. Three hundred miles were covered during the brief stay, and there was but little opportunity for rest. On Saturday morning his Majesty re-crossed in the destroyer, reaching London in the evening. He had seen for himself the splendid spirit of all ranks, and it will doubtless be a great satisfaction to him to know, as he can hardly fail to know, that his fine armies at the front will find new encouragement from his presence among them, and from the gracious words he uttered to them.

## INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD  
AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SLEEPING  
SUITS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR L. C. & CO. IN THE  
GENUINE "AERTEX" CELLULAR  
TROPICAL WEIGHT CLOTH.  
WEARERS OF "AERTEX" CELLULAR ARE  
REMARKABLY FREE FROM COLD AND  
CHILLS.

THE SUITS ARE FINISHED WITH  
HALF LENGTH SLEEVES AND LEGS,  
NO COLLAR AND OPEN AT NECK.

THE IDEAL SLEEPING SUIT FOR THE HOT SEASON

ALL SIZES IN PLAIN WHITE.

\$6.50 per suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS & VARNISHES.

S. W. P.—PREPARED PAINT.

FLAT-TONE—A flat oil paint for interior decoration.

CONCRETE FINISH—The ideal paint for concrete and plaster walls.

WORLD BRAND ZINC—28 lb. pails.

"OLD DUTCH" ENAMEL.

Colour cards and information on application.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hotel Mansions, Missions Building.

1185



"ATLAS"  
SHIRTS for 1918.

Are in dyes as fast as ever.

Every Shirt sold is guaranteed  
and will be replaced if the  
colour fades.

CALL and INSPECT THEM AT THE SOLE AGENTS—

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,  
SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,  
No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG  
WHISKY PRESS, June to December,  
1917.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS  
Office.



## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that as from 1st of April, 1918, the name of THE SIAW FOREST CO., LTD., has been changed to—

THE ANGLOSIAM CORPORATION, LIMITED,  
the constitution and management of THE SIAW FOREST CO., LTD., being exactly the same as in the case of THE SIAW FOREST CO., LTD.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [1923]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at the expiration of the term, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Containing Acreage feet.	Annual Rent.	Direct Price.
			N. feet.	E. feet.	S. feet.	W. feet.			
Final Building "Lot No. 121.		At Repulse Bay.	As	per	sale	plan.	156,000	314	3,000

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE STORE OF ORACA & Co., dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., has been REMOVED to No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1918. [18]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

## BUSINESS:

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 18th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.  
By Order,  
E. DES VŒUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [1927]

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1918, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 11 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.  
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.  
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.  
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.  
GENERAL MANAGERS,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1918. [1923]

## THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

## M. MANUK,

Secretary,  
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.  
[1923]

## WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER.  
Apply to—  
Box No. 17,  
Care "Daily Press" Office.  
[1921]

## INTIMATIONS

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1918. [1895]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1918. [1896]

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1918. [1897]

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.

H. O. HOLT,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [1929]

## TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Good Bath-rooms and wide verandahs. To Let from 10th of May. Rate to end of June, \$100 per month.  
MRS. NIVEN,  
Narcissus Bay, Wei-hai-wei.  
[1921]

## TO LET.

COMMONIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.  
Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.  
[1897]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.  
Apply to—  
YU KAM KING,  
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.  
[1898]

## TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Road Building.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
[1876]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
40, Connaught Road Central.  
[900]

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.  
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
[182]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[2000]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK"  
having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 23rd May, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.  
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., H.M. Government Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [1937]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

IN connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable Goods, being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 20th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst., as they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
P. THOMAS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [2]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"  
CARGO FROM EUROPE AND INTER-MEDIATE PORTS

THE above-named Steamer, having sustained General Average, Consignees are informed that they will be required to sign an Average Bond, and a provisional contribution of 50% is to be paid before countersignature of Bills of Lading can be given.

P. THOMAS,  
Agent.  
Messageries Maritimes Co.,  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1918. [19]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR,"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-named ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 10 A.M.  
All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,  
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [189]

## G. E. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1913.  
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## FOR SALE.

"GALSKIND" 108, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.  
Apply—  
C. H. GALE,  
P.W.D.  
[1896]

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S  
STONE  
GINGER-  
BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is flavour produced by

partial fermentation; without this

no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said

to be genuine.

\$1.00 per dozen.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
FERMENTED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 435.

DEATHS.  
CROPLEY.—At Shanghai, on May 11th, EDWIN GILES CROPLEY, aged 48 years.  
Port.—At St. John's University, Jessfield, Shanghai, on May 11th, S. N. PORT, wife of Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott.  
HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st MAY, 1918.

## THE CHINESE LABOUR CORPS IN FRANCE.

The experiment of taking 150,000 Chinese coolies to work behind the lines in France has proved eminently successful. It was not a light undertaking to face, for it meant transporting in safety this large army over a continent and two great oceans; equipping, feeding and housing it with every regard for its national preferences and prejudices; fitting it into a crowded and complex scheme of organization; getting together a staff of experts in the Chinese language and the Chinese mind; and imposing a hundred extra tasks and anxieties upon already hard-worked men. The need, however, was imperative, and the war has eliminated the phrase "insuperable difficulties" from the vocabulary. The battle of the Somme taught the British authorities that far greater labour power was essential. The supply of white labour was not, for obvious reasons, capable of much greater expansion; the efficiency of black labour was bound to be impaired by the climate; so the idea of trying Chinese coolie labour forced itself into consideration. Partly owing to the war and partly to a series of natural calamities, great distress and unemployment prevailed in the Provinces of Shantung and Chihli, from which the coolies are drawn, and consequently the Chinese Government welcomed the proposal. Recruiting was started, and, in spite of a lively counter-propaganda conducted by German agents, there has always been a larger supply available than could be dealt with in France. The first ship-load arrived early last summer, and others have followed steadily ever since. The coolie's contract provides that he is not to be taken into the danger area; that he is looked after in every respect free by the Government; that he is paid from

seven francs a week upwards; and that his family is provided for in China. He signs on for three years, receives a bonus on joining and compensation is paid in the event of his death or serious injury.

In France there is always an insatiable demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. Not only are there scores of huge factories and shops to be manned by skilled labour, but the cry ever goes up for more hewers of wood and drawers of water. A small percentage of skilled coolies have been sent there, and they have been formed into special "Skilled Companies" and posted where required. The Chinese, however, being quick-witted and keenly imitative, is easy to train, and, therefore, every effort is made to teach promising coolies skilled tasks such as casting, rivetting, cement-making, and even repairing and testing damaged tanks. The engineers are enthusiastic over the progress of their pupils, and unanimous in their opinion that they will prove a god-send in a great need. The Chinese are a race of natural carpenters, and as unskilled labourers they are superb. They are employed in a variety of tasks—unloading and stacking every type of shell, repairing roads, quarrying, repairing and filling petrol tins, unloading ships, loading barges—in a word, grappling with the myriad activities demanded for the supply of the needs of the army in France. They have, of course, their own peculiar ways of doing everything, and, so far as possible, they are left to themselves. Their gaffer gets his orders and he is left to execute them in his own fashion. They have a strongly developed competitive sense, and squads on similar tasks invariably race one another. Each company believes that it is the best in France, and that is the spirit their officers try to foster.

The fact that the graphs of Chinese labour show magnificent results and are ever rising reveals beyond all question that the coolie is satisfied with his lot. So far as possible, he is treated just like the British soldier in a hut camp. His living huts are roomy and warm, and he has been taught to keep them spotlessly clean and tidy. Each camp has its washing places, recreation hut and canteen, and petition box, into which the coolie may place any complaint he wants to ventilate. This is not merely a soothing fiction, for every complaint is carefully investigated. His diet is liberal and varied. Pork, rice, and steamed rolls are his staples, and he drinks quantities of tea and smokes endless cigarettes—the better quality for preference. In his leisure time the coolie gets out a football, turns on his gramophone—for which special Chinese records have been obtained in America—or produces his two-stringed fiddle. Chinese chess, Chinese entertainments, cinemas, and books and newspapers in his own language are also provided. In order to cater for the needs of the men the Y.M.C.A. has set out to raise £70,000, and towards this sum the China Association has made the handsome donation of £10,000. When the coolie breaks rules, he is fined small sums for the privilege, and these are used to provide him with games of all sorts and additional luxuries in food. He firmly believes, however, that the money goes straight into his commanding officer's pocket, and he does not object to that in the least, for he considers it a natural and legitimate "graft." As the Chinese are earning considerable sums in France, the Authorities are organising a Savings Bank scheme, by which the coolie will be able to pay in as much as he likes during the term of his contract and draw it out again when he returns home. The coolie likes justice, and he gets it. The British officers who look after him go meticulously into even the most obvious case, and because they do that the coolie never quarrels with their verdict. There are certain specially-qualified "technical officers," whose duty it is to pay periodical visits to all camps in order to advise their officers concerning Chinese ideas and customs. This has been found the best way of getting round the inevitable shortage of Chinese-speaking officers. No one can visit the Chinese camps in France, says Mr. H. E. WAREFIELD, without being grateful for the invaluable work our Allies are doing for us and not a little proud of the reward they get for doing it. In the opinion of the Rev. W. E. SORRELL, late President of the Imperial University at Shanghai, the good treatment which the coolies are receiving will have a far-reaching effect when they come back to their native land.

A pair of binoculars has been received by the War Charities Committee from Dr. K. H. Digby, Hongkong, for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

The wedding took place at Shanghai, on May 11th, of Mr. F. J. Brand and Miss Louisa Bowring. The bride was given away by Capt. A. W. Dixon, Mr. A. V. White officiating as "best man," the only bridesmaid being Miss Agnes Bowring, sister of the bride. Messrs. Thomas Main, E. G. Barnes and H. W. Marble were the ushers.

H.B.M. Consul-General at Shanghai has announced that information has just been received that the scheme of registration for military service is to be extended so as to include British subjects up to the age of 60, and it is requested that all those between the ages of 41 and 60 who have not already sent in returns should apply to the Consulate for the necessary form.

On May 7th, with Mr. J. Foley in the chair, the members of the St. Patrick's Society of North China met and decided to send a cable to Mr. David Lloyd George in view of the fact that the Shanghai Irishmen had deferred sending their message a few days previously, says the N.C. Daily Mail. A message was accordingly despatched by the Secretary, Dr. Gordon O'Neill, to the effect that the Irishmen of North China deplored the present situation, that they were in favour of conscription being applied and that they urged their fellow countrymen to compose their differences, close up their ranks and present a united front in the cause of liberty. There was one dissentient.

## ARMED ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.

OCCUPANTS OF A HOUSE BOUND AND GAGGED.

PROPERTY STOLEN WORTH \$2,500.

An armed robbery took place on Sunday at Wanchai. The victim has reported to the Police that at about 9 p.m. a man knocked at the door of his house, No. 7, Wood Road, and demanded admittance, stating that he was a postman and had letters to deliver.

No sooner was the door opened than six or seven men rushed in, holding up the inmates of the house with revolvers and knives.

The robbers then proceeded to gag and bind the inmates, after which they ransacked the house, carrying away jewellery and money to the total value of \$2,500.

It is understood that the Police have made some arrests.

TANK WEEK AT SHANGHAI.  
FIRST WEEK ENDS WITH OVER FOUR LAKHS.

In round numbers Shanghai's Tank Week investments up to noon on May 11th amounted to something like Tls. 1,800,000, the sterling figure being £408,655 as detailed here:—

Chartered Bank	£ 62,860
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	223,700
International Bank	25,500
Mercantile Bank	16,450
Direct remittances through London Offices	17,850
C.-J. War Savings Association	59,265
C.-J. War Savings Association	3,030
Sterling drafts sent to London	£408,655

The "Week" did not close officially until May 15th, and is being followed by a Chinese Tank Week.

The donation war bonds fund for local war charities closed on May 10th with £3,150, which has been allotted as follows:—

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund	£2,550
Blind Soldiers' & Sailors' Fund	1,300
Officers' Families' Fund	1,300
	£5,150

After the closing of this fund a further sum of Tls. 500 was received.

## SEAMEN'S BOYCOTT OF LABOUR DELEGATES.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that M. Huysman, M. Longuet, and Mr. Stewart Bunning were to leave as a Labour delegation for America last month, but the crew of the vessel by which they proposed to travel have refused to sail. Men serving in the special tender in which the delegates were to leave the landing stage have also declared their intention not to take the delegates on board, and the cooks and stewards of the steamer stated that if the delegates went on board they would not join the ship.



# THE WAR.

## RENEWED ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

### DISCOVERY OF GERMAN PLOT IN IRELAND. LEADERS OF SINN FEIN ARRESTED.

### ENEMY FAILS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

### BRITISH SUCCESS IN AFRICA.

#### Bracco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### POST SURPRISED AND CAPTURED.

LONDON, May 18th.  
11.30 p.m.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided in the day-time in the Morlan-court sector and south of Hulluch, capturing a number of prisoners and two machine-guns. Australians in the former enterprise rushed a post westward of Morlan-court village and surprised the garrison, capturing 21 prisoners and a machine-gun without incurring any casualties. Hostile artillery were more active in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

#### HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 18th.  
12.15 p.m.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing last night between Givenchy and Rebecq.

There was hostile artillery activity in the Lens, Hazebrouck and Ypres sectors. **SUCCESSFUL MINOR ENTERPRISE.**  
LONDON, May 19th.  
2.40 p.m.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful minor enterprise last night, in the neighbourhood of Ville-sur-Ancres, north-eastward of Morlan-court, improving our positions and capturing prisoners and machine-guns.

We successfully raided north-westward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Hamel. We repulsed an attempted enemy raid north-eastward of Bethune.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 18th.  
1.45 a.m.  
There was great aerial activity on Thursday.

Our aeroplanes dropped 23 tons of bombs on important railway centres, aerodromes and billets.

Fighting was intense in the early morning and evening.

We brought down 30 and drove down five. Anti-aircraft guns brought down two others. Two hostile machines landed in our lines and the occupants were captured. Five British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped a further 10½ tons of bombs railway stations at Lille, Douai, Chaulnes, billets in the neighbourhood of Bapaume, Peronne, Rosieres and the docks at Bruges.

The enemy's night-fliers were also active. A "Gotha" landed in our lines and the crew were made prisoner. With reference to the Saarbrücken raid on May 16th, three hostile machines were driven down, not five.

Our night-fliers dropped ten tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Haubourdin, Douai, and Maroing stations, on Peronne and neighbourhood of Bapaume. They also dropped 32 heavy bombs on Thionville and Metz railway stations. Several direct hits were obtained, and a fire was started at Thionville. One machine did not return.

We carried out a most successful day-light raid on Saturday on the railway stations, factories and barracks at Cologne. Thirty-three bombs were dropped, and bursts were seen in the railway sheds.

Our bombers were attacked by hostile scouts, and two of the latter were driven down. All ours returned.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, May 17th.  
9.55 p.m.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Beaumont-Hamel.

We rushed a post northward of Meris, the garrison being killed or driven out.

#### HEAT WAVE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

LONDON, May 17th.  
10.35 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Notwithstanding a heat wave in northern France during the last two days and a consequent improvement in the condition of the roads, the enemy shows no sign of movement.

Aerial activity continues abnormal. During the past 48 hours our airmen have been crashing and driving down out of control hostile aircraft, not singly, but to the extent of several dozens.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in the enemy ranks at the further reduction of the bread ration. The daily allowance has been cut down to half a loaf of 700 grammes, instead of 750 grammes heretofore.

#### AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN BRITISH AREA.

LONDON, May 18th.  
4.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters reports:—American troops have arrived in the area occupied by British troops who are blocking the way to the Channel ports. British battle-scarred veterans greeted the new-comers not only as comrades, but as warm friends, the greatest cordiality prevailing. The Americans immediately started the last stage of their training prior to entering the line.

They belong to the new Armies, and speak almost every language, representing descendants of numerous nationalities.

#### BELGIAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 18th.  
5.20 a.m.

A Belgian communiqué states:—There was violent artillery firing in the direction of Nicupori, Mercken, Weendendrecht, and the Houthouster forest.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, May 18th.  
A communiqué states:—There was lively artillery firing north of the Aisne, in Champagne, and in the region of Massiges.

#### USUAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, May 18th.  
A communiqué states:—There was the usual reciprocal artillery firing north and south of Aves between the nights 14th-15th and 16th-17th inst.

Our airmen dropped 111,000 kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, aviation grounds and cantonments starting fires and blowing up dumps.

Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down and three were seriously damaged.

#### BOTH ARTILLERIES ACTIVE.

PARIS, May 19th.

A communiqué states that both artilleries were active in the region north of the Aisne.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO FRANCE.

PARIS, May 18th.  
On the eve of the renewal of the German offensive President Wilson despatched a message to the French people expressing the deep and ardent admiration of Americans for the heroism and self-sacrifice of the French people in the terrible final conflict between liberty and brutality. "American hearts are with the armies in the blood-stained battle-fields of valiant France, and Americans are your brothers in the great, holy and common cause."

#### FRENCH MILITARY EXPERT'S OPINION.

PARIS, May 18th.  
Petit Parisien's expert estimates that the German strength in the West is 140 divisions, in addition to 48 in reserve, altogether 1,700,000 men. He says the enemy will try to threaten Amiens, and cut the Amiens-Clermont railway and crush the Ypres salient. If he succeeds, his first objective will be to secure the evacuation of the whole of northern France and establish a new front south of the Somme to Noyon.

#### VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, May 18th.

A communiqué states that there were violent bombardments at various points north and south of the Aisne.

#### AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 18th.  
5.20 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—Hostile raids in Picardy and Lorraine were repulsed, with loss to the enemy in killed and wounded.

There was continued aerial activity in Woivre. Guns and machines successfully engaging the enemy in several encounters.

LONDON, May 18th.  
5.20 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—Fighting on Friday was limited to reconnaissance.

There was intermittent but active artillery firing.

There was increased aerial activity north-west of Toul and in Lorraine.

#### Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, May 18th.

An air-raid alarm was given at 10.35 last evening, and the "all clear" signal half-an-hour later.

#### SEVERAL PLACES BOMBED.

PARIS, May 18th.  
An official report states:—Enemy aeroplanes crossed the lines and bombed several places behind the front.

Some machines approached Paris, where the alarm was given at 10.35 p.m. The "All Clear" was given at 11.02 p.m. Bombs were dropped on the outer suburbs.

#### GERMANS BOMB BELGIAN HOSPITAL AT CALAIS.

LONDON, May 18th.  
1.45 a.m.

A Belgian communiqué states:—German airmen bombed a Belgian hospital at Calais, killing 10 and wounding 30.

#### AERIAL WARFARE IN ITALY.

LONDON, May 18th.  
A British official report states that in Italy we have destroyed 10 aeroplanes since May 8th. Two of ours have not returned.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### INFERIOR GERMAN AIR SERVICE.

PARIS, May 17th.

The French brought down 322 enemy aeroplanes during March and April, compared with 98 French aeroplanes lost during the same period.

The inferiority of the German air service is causing the German General Staff grave anxiety.

#### Africa.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ENEMY COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

LONDON, May 18th.

An East Africa official report states:—There was severe fighting on May 16th westward of Nanungu, where the bulk of the German force is concentrated. A small body of the King's African Rifles surprised an important German camp and entered it, and they fired the hut. The enemy strongly counter-attacked, heavily engaging our force all day at very close quarters. We eventually completely defeated the enemy, driving him off north-eastward, with severe losses.

General von Lettow Vorbeck commanded the enemy forces.

Our convergent movement on Nanungu continues.

#### Italian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, May 18th.  
10.30 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy's third attempt on May 17th to recapture Monte Corno failed.

Two columns, with machine-guns and flame-throwers, strongly supported by artillery, attacked our positions. The attackers were caught under our violent artillery and machine-gun fire, and were compelled to return in confusion.

We captured two flame-throwers and firmly held the positions. We repulsed raiders, with loss, at other points of the front.

#### The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RAIDS BY KING HEDJAZI FORCES.

LONDON, May 17th.

A Palestine official report states:—King Hedjaz's Arab forces raided a station and post on the Hedjaz Railway and killed 30 and captured 140 prisoners. They demolished several miles of the track and three bridges. They also attacked the defences about Meaan, capturing 124 prisoners.

#### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ADMIRALTY LIFTS THE VEIL.

STIRRING DEEDS IN THE BALTIC.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Admiralty, in lifting the veil from

operations of the British submarines in the Baltic, relates stirring deeds of how they were continually attacking and

destroying enemy watercraft, and kept a watchful eye upon the movements of the German fleet. Their work was so effective

that, finally, the German ships were kept in harbour as soon as a British submarine

was reported. Unlike the U-boats, not a single case can be alleged of a British

submarine sinking a merchantman on sight, the merchantmen invariably being

stopped and boarded in the orthodox manner, and the crews being given plenty

of time to abandon ship, or were directed to the nearest port or escorted to a

neutral vessel. Seamen's belongings were never regarded as spoils of war.

Official documents of the submarines' doings leave a profound impression of their perseverance and skill, well salted with courage. Icicles and frost covered their periscopes, their decks became coated

as with glass, waves swept away the mast, portions with strained plates, yet the crews carried on. Passage into the Baltic was very difficult owing to the

close watch. The submarines resorted to numerous ruses or waited patiently until they could follow surface craft and run

the gauntlet.

#### THE END OF A GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

Submarine Commander Goodhart spied

enemy warcraft, and, calculating there was bigger game behind, he skillfully

manoeuvred and eventually came up with an enemy battleship escorted by destroyers.

Half-an-hour later he fired and observed the very vivid flash of an explosion

along the water-line. A tremendous concussion ensued, and the entire ship was

hidden in grey smoke, probably due to an explosion of the magazine. Eight

minutes later the British submarine came up, but the ship had gone. Her destruction

was instantaneous. It was the battleship *Prinz Adalbert*.

#### GERMAN CRUISER DESTROYED.

Another submarine sighted a light

cruiser of the *Audouin* class, dived and manoeuvred for a good position, and

fired a torpedo, hitting the cruiser forward on the starboard side. The cruiser,

apparently, put out of control, swung round in a large circle, then stopped, fire

bursting from her decks. The escorting destroyer attacked the submarine, but the

latter evaded her and fired a second torpedo, getting the cruiser amidships,

the magazine blowing up with a loud double report, large masses of iron

wreckage falling around the submarine, which, before submerging, observed the

cruiser's crew assembling on the poop. They were later rescued by a large German

jetty-boat.

#### THREE STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

As regards the operations against

merchants, the following is typical. A submarine sighted and chased a steamer

from Hamburg laden with wood. She was

signalled to stop, boarded and the crew

ordered to leave. Subsequently the sea-

cocks were opened, the charges exploded and the ship sunk. Meanwhile a

Hamburg-America liner was sighted proceeding without lights. A boarding party

was collected and the German vessel was overhauled. She was found to be laden

with iron-ore for Sweden. So quickly did the crew abandon ship that inter-

rogations could not be continued. The ship was sunk similarly to the first one. After

this, within a few hours two more were similarly despatched, and the following

day the Commander reported that all German traffic had entirely ceased.

#### BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, May 18th.

The Admiralty announced that a British

destroyer was torpedoed and sunk on

May 14th.

Two men were killed as a result of the explosion.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE IRISH QUESTION.

STATEMENT BY IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

LONDON, May 17th.

Mr. John Dillon presided at a meeting

of the Irish Parliamentary Party at

Dublin, after which a statement was

issued declaring that the Government

never really intended introducing, and

passing the Home Rule Bill containing

the slightest hope of a settlement.

The latest developments suggest that

the Government did not intend producing

the Bill, and that their promises

were simply meant to deceive the House

of Commons and the public, but especially

the American Government and people

and the European Allies.

The statement appeals to the United

States not to be deceived by the British

propagandist misrepresentations of

Ireland, but to urge that Great Britain

immediately supply to Ireland the principles

of self-determination expounded

by President Wilson.

#### CONSCRIPTION DEAD AND BURIED.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Correspondent at

Dublin says the enforcement of conscription in Ireland is dead and buried.

#### GERMAN PLOT DISCOVERED IN IRELAND.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S APPEAL TO ALL LOYAL SUBJECTS.

LONDON, May 18th.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Lord

French), in a Proclamation, announces

that a German plot has been discovered

in Ireland and calls upon all loyal subjects to help in crushing the conspiracy.

The Proclamation reads:—

"Whereas it has come to our knowledge that certain subjects of His Majesty domiciled in Ireland conspire to enter, and have entered, into treasonable communication with the German enemy,

"And, whereas such treachery is a menace to the fair fame of Ireland and its glorious military record—a record which is a source of intense pride to the country, whose sons have always distinguished themselves and fought with such heroic valour in the past in the same way as thousands of them are now fighting in this war,

"And, whereas drastic measures must be taken to put down this German plot, which measures will be solely directed against that plot,

"Now, therefore, it is the duty of all loyal subjects of His Majesty to assist in every way His Majesty's Government of Ireland to suppress the treasonable conspiracy and defeat the treacherous attempt of the Germans to defame the honour of Irishmen for their own ends,

"We hereby call upon all loyal subjects of His Majesty in Ireland to aid in crushing the conspiracy, and to assist in securing an effective prosecution of the war for the welfare and safety of the Empire. As a means to this end we shall cause still further steps to be taken to facilitate and encourage voluntary enlistment in Ireland in His Majesty's Forces, in the hope that without resort to compulsion the contribution of Ireland to the Forces may be brought up to the proper strength and made to correspond with the contributions of other parts of the Empire."

#### GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION.

Mr. Shortt, K.C., Chief Secretary for

Ireland, authorised the statement that the measures, for which he will accept full responsibility with the Lord Lieutenant, are directed solely against a

dangerous German intrigue.

The Irish Government are fully aware that the number of Irish men and Irish women who are actively co-operating with the German enemy is very small, but many of them might unknowingly become involved, and they believe, therefore, that they can rely upon the support of the Irish, without regard to creed or political views, in the measures they have taken. The Irish Government is determined to take every necessary step to stamp out this German plot.

The arrests of the supposed leaders of the German plot are immediately expected.

#### LEADERS ARRESTED.

LATER.

The Sinn Fein leaders, Mr. E. De

Valera, M.P., the Countess Markievicz, Mr. Arthur Griffiths, Dr. William Dillon, and Mr. J. Cosgrave (Sinn Fein M.P. for

Kilkenny) have been arrested.

Others arrested in Ireland include

Darrett Figgis, Thomas Hunter, Joseph

McCrath, John M. Garry, Patrick

O'Keefe and Dr. Richard Hayes.

All the arrests were made under the

Defence of the Realm Act.



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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tues. 21st May, Noon.
HAIPHONG	"WAISHING"	Wed. 22nd May, 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Fri. 24th May, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 24th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sun. 26th May, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Wed. 29th May, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

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## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

### General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### GENERAL SMUTS' PLAIN TALK WITH SHIPBUILDERS.

"WE MUST STRIKE DOWN MILITARISM."

LONDON, May 17th.

General Smuts arrived in Glasgow to fulfil a number of public engagements. This morning he toured several of the leading shipyards and engineering shops and, introduced by Sir A. Gradie as "one of the best citizens of the Empire," he addressed a huge gathering of workmen at the famous Fairfield Yard during the breakfast interval. He had a fine reception.

"The enemy," said General Smuts, "is now delivering his greatest blow. He has achieved a success few thought possible at the beginning of the present offensive, but he did not go all the way, and he never would. (Cheers.) The reverses we have suffered have in a sense been very good for us. There has been a lot of foolish talk about beating the Boche, and at the same time enjoying all the privileges of peace-time, but the Boche had knocked that damned nonsense out of our heads. We are now in the war up to the neck, and we will have to strain every nerve to win. If we do that, the result will be certain. The enemy has made us realise the great dangers ahead of civilization. The Americans now fully realise this, and are coming over in tens of thousands monthly to bear their fair and proper share in the struggle. He knew the workers were all feeling the heavy burdens, but it was better to live in these times than in ordinary times, when nothing really happened. On the other hand, to-day great issues were at stake, and if they did their duty they might look forward to a great good. (Cheers.) Civilization had been worked up to a point where a great change was inevitable, and out of all this slavery and drudgery, all this structure of economic industrialism, better results for the world must come. But the basis of all this was victory—not victory in a selfish sense, not because we want to trample down other nations, or rule the world, but because we must strike down militarism, which is the greatest danger on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) No improvement is possible in the lot of men so long as our children are driven to slaughter, and we have to work year after year in order to be food for power. (Hear, hear.) The enemy is now attempting, by one of his gigantic blows, to break our resistance and emerge as the great dominant military power of the world. Let him strike. We will stand in the breach like a wall of iron and allow him to knock himself to pieces. Then his spirit will break, and he will see that it is impossible to win. It will not be necessary for the Allies to march to Berlin, which many thought essential in order to annihilate the Boche. That sort of victory, even if it were possible, was entirely unnecessary. If we stood on the defence resolutely, calmly and confidently we will win. (Cheers.) We want no indemnities and no annexations. We are fighting for the rights of nations, large and small, a lasting peace and security." (Cheers.)

Speaking a word of cheer to the workers, he said this was not the time for flattery, because he did not think they had always been right. "Like the rest of you, made too much of your grievances and your individual point of view. We have all been wrong at various times, but the struggle is worthy of the highest and most concentrated effort, and I appeal to you to make it. (Cheers.)"

General Smuts addressed another large meeting of workers at Messrs. Brown's yard.

### FREEDOM OF GLASGOW.

Speaking later, on the occasion of the conferment of the freedom of Glasgow upon him, General Smuts, after expressing his appreciation of the honor and the tributes paid to himself and the South African achievement in the war, said that the very climax of our whole accumulated effort in the war was now upon us. The enemy was trying to smash the British Army because he recognized it was the decisive factor, and if he could beat it the war would be over. The Germans knew us as the real mainstay of the Alliance, and thought that if we were broken the Alliance would break up. The enemy also knew that we have been bearing an enormous burden in the battlefield, and that 1917 would remain for the British Army one of the most memorable campaigns they had ever been through. (Cheers.)

### LATEST CABLES.

"You have got to prove to the enemy that neither an army nor a nation is the British Empire ever likely to get tired. (Cheers.) Because the British Navy sealed up Zeebrugge and Ostend the enemy has the more reason to get Dunkirk and Calais in order to possess submarine bases on the Channel. The results of the German offensive so far have compensated us for our losses, for we have secured a unity of command, the lack of which previously led to the dissipation of our forces. He was sure this unity of command would prove a most valuable asset, and the country was most highly indebted to Mr. Lloyd George for his untiring labours to secure that unity.

(Cheers.) The Premier had his faults, but they were faults of genius, and at a time of supreme crisis when a real live man came forward to guide the forces of the nation, he claimed they should not look at mistakes, but at the big work. A year ago the Premier asked him to visit the Front, and give the Government his impression of the situation. He reported that the most necessary thing was to have a big army of manoeuvre—an army of strategic reserves, which could be used for contingencies such as had happened now, and might happen later. General Ludendorff's move had been an eye-opener, like a blinding flash of lightning on a dark night. It had done the people of the British Empire the greatest service possible by showing us where our danger was. It showed that Great Britain was still by no means secure, and we must stave off the disaster of defeat by unprecedented exertions. He was very glad the country now realised the actual situation. There had been a good deal too much unworthy and unholy pacifism, but to-day all classes of the community were prepared to sink their differences, combine their energies and do everything possible in order to secure victory. That spirit was the best pledge of the victory which was coming. (Cheers.) The German blow was not going to shatter the British Army and the British Empire as the Germans expected. It only laid bare the soul of the nation in its heroic fervour, and so long as that spirit prevailed he had no doubt of the results. (Cheers.) Was it not an irony of fate that the Americans were now coming over in hundreds of thousands and the German submarines could do nothing to their transports? The submarine campaign had occurred because the Germans were certain the American Army could never reach Europe. The submarines drove America into the war, yet they could do nothing to prevent them coming to Europe. So would it be to the end. The enemy would come within an ace of victory, but would not secure it, because his cause was wrong. The situation would be most anxious for many days, but the enemy's efforts to secure the entire defeat and extinction of the British Army in France would fail. As regards some folk saying that the war was lasting too long and that victory was impossible, he said this was a wrong view. He was convinced the war will have a decisive result one way or another. Other folk said we must completely crush the German army and occupy Berlin. He was not of that opinion. If the last English soldier was driven from France Germany would not be in a better position than Napoleon in his greatest victory they must win on land and sea. He did not think an out and out victory was possible for any group of nations. To see what Germany was after, look at the Russian peace. For the future peace of the world they could not allow the present state of Russia to continue. We should have to use all our diplomacy to bring the war to a victorious end. He considered we had fought the war up to a stage that the enemy was now ready to consider and concede terms. He thought it was a most dangerous thing to go to a peace conference before they knew their principal terms would be considered. The conference that would ultimately be called would be one to settle the details which the principal combatants were agreed upon as to the main issues. The people of a country were entitled to say to their Government, "We expect you to do your duty as we have done ours, and to be alive to every opening whereby this agony may be ended and the war brought to a satisfactory conclusion. We shall do our duty, and knowing what we are fighting for we shall go forward with calm and confidence."

### SPEECH AT GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, May 18th.

General Smuts, speaking at Glasgow University, where he received the honorary degree of LL.D., referring to Ireland, asked whether Ireland was going to be the only exception to the rest of the British Empire. The law of life admitted no exception. It was the aim of the British Empire to solve the Irish problem as it was solved in South Africa. It was impossible to admit the right of anybody in the Empire to be an exception to a common obligation to fulfil the common duties in this war. In Ireland some people were talking of a republic, and some were appealing to the enemy. Ireland need not go to the peace conference to have her wrongs righted. He advised her to go to the highest court of appeal in the Empire, namely, the Imperial Conference.

General Smuts, who had received a remarkable ovation on rising, alluded to the great transformation in South Africa from the great of self-government. Ireland's problem was not greater than South Africa's had been, and it was solvable. He was no ordinary politician; he represented the outer marches of the Empire, and as such kept aloof from all local politics, devoting his energy to the great task upon which our future depends.

General Smuts referred to General Botha as one of the greatest men living, "who seen no small things—(Cheers)—in these days of trouble, grievance and suffering. In Africa General Botha was destined to lead the people to higher points of view, and he is leading them still." (Cheers.) The British policy of freedom and liberty had resulted not only in a united South Africa, where a new nation was being built up and a great white home in a hooding sunshine of southern skies is being founded. "You have also secured a very important valuable ally because whereas South Africa might have been a source of danger, weakness and disension, she has become a source of strength. The Armies of my native country, consisting of Briton and Boer alike, captured in this war more German territory than all the other armies of the whole of the Allies together. (Cheers.) They have swept the German flag from the whole of the African Continent—(Cheers)—and here on the battlefields of France they have distinguished themselves in a way which has

appealed to the whole British Empire and the World." (Cheers.) He was glad to think South Africans on the Western Front have been specially associated with the Scottish troops.

After paying a high tribute to the magnificent work of the other Dominions' soldiers in France, General Smuts proceeded to say that the British Empire was going to be the nucleus of a great League of Nations, at which they had been aiming. This League or Society would ask for precedents to guide it, and the greatest precedents would be the system of free nations of the British Empire. The latter's free institutions and self-government would, expanded and developed, become the basis for that larger system on which future liberty and development would be founded. (Cheers.) Was Ireland going to be the exception? (Hisses and groans.) The law of life admitted no exceptions, and he was sure, it was the mission of the Empire which solved the case of South Africa to solve the dreary case of Ireland. All over the world they found Irishmen in the van. Only in their own beautiful homeland was there nothing but failure, grievance and disaster. Let them see if the ideals, principles and traditions of the British Empire could safely be applied in the case of Ireland and remove this skeleton from the cupboard. Speeches had been made in Ireland by apparently sane and wise men, but which were absolutely hysterical. Some had been talking of a republic, and some wanted an appeal to the enemy. Others want their wrongs righted at the peace conference after the war, but all that was unnecessary in Ireland, which belonged to the group of nations and was herself a nation which had solved her political troubles in the past and was capable of solving her troubles again. If she is unable to do her duty or set her own house in order and remove from herself the stigma that she alone of the Empire to-day in this hour of bitter trial was standing aloof and not doing her duty, he would advise her to appeal to the Imperial Conference, the highest court of appeal in the British Empire. (Cheers.)

### GERMAN PENETRATION IN FAR EAST.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.

The State Department official acknowledged that official confirmation has been received of the arrangement between the Entente Powers, Japan and China for the preservation of peace in the Far East and against German penetration.

### THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

SEMENOFF'S COSSACKS ACTIVE.

MOSCOW, May 19th.

It is reported that Colonel Semenov's Cossack force has occupied Manchuria Station, also the town of Chita, in Transbaikalia, where they arrested the Bolshevik Committee.

### AMERICAN RED CROSS APPEAL.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, May 19th.

The Press Bureau announces: "His Majesty the King telegraphed to President Wilson on the eve of the American Red Cross second appeal as follows:—'I thank you in my people's name for the assistance already afforded the Allied sick and wounded. My heartfelt wish is that the new appeal may enable the American Red Cross, beside the British and Allied organisations, to successfully carry out the great humane mission imposed upon us by this gigantic war. The unexampled munificence of America's first response is a noble record, and I feel sure that our generous-hearted people will again respond to the extent that the resources of your great country alone can command.'"

### AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AT SOFIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 17th.

Their Austrian Majesties, accompanied by Count Burian, Chief of Staff, and Minister of Commerce, have arrived at Sofia.

### BULGAR TROOPS NEEDED ON MACEDONIA FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, May 17th.

The Bulgarian War Minister has declared that Bulgarian troops are not needed on the Western Front, also that the Macedonian Front could not be weakened.

### GERMANY REDUCES BREAD RATION.

AMSTERDAM, May 17th.

The German daily bread ration will be reduced from 200 to 100 grammes from June 6th, "owing to the uncertainty as to whether or not supplies from Ukraine would arrive before the harvest."

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND REFORM.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 18th.

The report by the Archbishops' Committee on the reform of the Church of England recommends, *inter alia*, limited instead of lifelong incumbencies and the right of parishioners to be consulted in the appointment of incumbents; a minimum stipend of £400 yearly for an incumbent; £200 for unbeneficed clergy who have been five years in orders; and the establishment of parish councils. Their size and importance should be modified. Women should be entitled to vote for and serve on all councils of the Church which include the laity.

## THE MEAT RATION.

LONDON, May 18th.

The Food Ministry announces that owing to the larger arrivals of frozen meat eightpence worth may be purchased in respect of each of two weekly coupons which each person is allowed, instead of sixpence worth.

## ITALY APPEALS TO UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.

The Associated Press states that Italy has informally informed the United States that a few thousand American troops on the Italian front is most desirable, in order to counteract the active German propaganda and hearten the civilian and military populations.

EARLIER CABLES.

## FOOD CONDITIONS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, May 17th.

The food situation in Holland is becoming worse, the Government actually sending troops to search farms for wrongfully withheld stocks, which has made the farmers indignant. The Government estimates that in Haarlemmer Meer district 39 per cent. of the wheat crop, 43 per cent. of barley, 60 per cent. of beans, and 83 per cent. of green peas have been withheld, and the shortage of bread is beginning to be keenly felt. While from June, despite the famous dairy industry, butter and fats will be added to the long list of rationed articles. Tea and coffee have long since been exhausted, meat has disappeared, and the potato ration has been reduced.

Meanwhile the Government has not yet received German permission to send the proposed three ships to America to fetch grain, although the vessels are ready to leave. Neither has the new economic agreement with Germany materialised, apparently, because the Dutch shrink from paying the price out of their precious paychecks which Germany demands for coal, iron, etc.

## GERMANY'S "ANNEXATION" OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

LONDON, May 17th.

There is uneasiness in Austria regarding the new Austro-German Alliance, which the *Volkrecht*, the leading Socialist organ in Switzerland, says: "Is nothing else but an annexation of Austro-Hungary by Germany."

This is further reflected in the comments of the Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which says: "The Austrian people ought to know if in the agreements reached at the German Headquarters Count Burian maintained Count Czernin's position that Austro-Hungary would defend the pre-war possessions of her Allies and herself, but would not fight for imperialistic aims."

## BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, May 17th.

There was an increase in exports of £487,500 and in imports of £35,300,837 compared with April last year. Last month's imports created a record.

## GERMAN OFFENSIVE OF TERROR.

"DASTARDLY, UNRIGHTEOUS, CRUEL AND DEVILISH"

NEW YORK, May 17th.

Dr. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross, has just arrived from the war zone. Interviewed, he described the outstanding feature of the German methods as an offensive of terror against women, children and old people behind the lines by dropping bombs from aircraft and the use of long-range guns in order to break down the moral of civilians so that they might importune their Governments for peace. "It is the most dastardly, most unrighteous, cruel, and most devilish plan conceivable, and is based on the theory that the killing of four out of five children will induce the mother to implore the cessation of war so that the fifth child may live. It is carried on from the Channel to the Adriatic, and has resulted in the maiming of thousands of women and children, and driving hundreds of thousands of terror-stricken people from their homes."

## LORD WIMBOURNE CREATED VISCOUNT.

LONDON, May 19th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Wimborne has been created a Viscount.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, May 17th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states: "The market has continued perfectly steady, and the value of silver at its source remains the same. The fall of a farthing in price on May 13th represents merely a reduction in the insurance rate from the United States to London. The only factor now likely to affect the price for some time is the variation of freight and insurance. Shanghai exchange remains without animation and at about the same figure."

LONDON, May 17th.

The silver market is quiet.

LONDON, May 19th.

The silver market is quiet.

## ABSENT FRENCH DEPUTY.

PARIS, May 19th.

M. Outrey, Deputy for Cochinchina, who has not been heard of for several months, has telegraphed stating that he is returning to Paris.



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE	"HUPH" On 21st May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG" On 21st May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG" On 23rd May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW" On 24th May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG" On 25th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUAKIANG" On 28th May, Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 21st May, at Noon.
HAICHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 21st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bank Street).

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	20th	Str. from COLOMBO	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway to Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
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CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate	Service is	temporarily	Suspended.	

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & WIGGLES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

S. V. D. PAIR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 TONS	21st May, 11 A.M.
	TAMBA MARU 12,500 TONS	28th May, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,600 TONS	15th June, 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 TONS	20th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOREA	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 TONS	30th May
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES, 11th June, at 11 A.M.

† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS, 20th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
B. MORI Manager

Telephone 232 and 233

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 28th June.
TENYO MARU	20,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

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TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH-AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	SATURDAY, 1st June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Darwin and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf

Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"JOHNN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 21st May, at 4 A.M.

"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"EOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 6 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

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